To me Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: You say right in your paper of this morning, that the riot in Portland is strangely misrepresented. The facts are briefly these: On May 3 a Committee was appointed by the Board of Aldermen, consisting of the Mayor and two members of the Board, to make the necessary arrangements to open the Agency for the sale of liquors in accordance with law. The Committee accordingly made the arrangements and pur-

chased the liquore. The Argus and State of Maine of Saturday morning stated that Mayor Dow had purchased these liquore without any authority, and that the police ought to seize them and spill them in the streets. The inflammatory appeals of these two papers excited the mob which, set on by these papers and the remarks of some men of influence, rallied to destroy, as they said, Neal Dow's rum. Meantime the liquors were seized by an officer of the City, be having received a warrant from the Court for that purpose. The liquors were in the custody of the officer, but this did not satisfy the mob; and they accordingly assembled and assaulted the building, broke the windows and attempted to force open the door. They were repeatedly warned to desist for the space of two hours or more. The riot act was read, and every effort made to dissuade them from their course. The military were called out, and the mob assaulted them with stones and brickbats. It was found impossible to quell the tumult, and the order was given to fire. One man was killed and several were wounded. The rum-papers of that City have greatly misrepresented the material facts in the case, but you will find a true statement in The Advertiser of Monday. I have given you the facts substantially; and it will be seen that the liquors were not purchased by the Mayor on his own account, but strictly in accordance with the law. An Eye-Witness of the Riot.

The Portland (Me. ) Advertiser of Monday morning, June 4, contains the following particulars of the late liquor difficulty in that city:

The State of Maine of Saturday had an article hich pretended to give a report of the proceedings of the Beard of Aldermen. It stated that Alderman Ring announced the arrival of liquors for the City Agency, which had not been established, and inquired who the purchaser was—that Mayor Dow acknowledged he had purchased them for \$1,600, which he had paid, that they were his private property and did not belong to the city, and so were liable to seizure—and that no appropriation had actually been made, and the liquor was in the sole ownership of Mayor Dow and in his These are the assertions of the editor, given in the

inflammatory style which he has seen fit to indulge in for some time past.

Now these are the FACTS: As early as the third day of May, the Board of Aldermen passed a vote appropriating a room in the City Hall building to the use of the Agency for the sale of liquors, and chose a Committee of Three, consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen Brooks and Carle ton, to make all the necessary arrangements for putting the Agency into operation. To facilitate matters against the time when the room should be ready, and as being strictly within the line of their duties, the Committee negotiated with an importer in New-York for the purchase of liquors in the original packages, stating in what capacity they acted. The liquors were finally sent, invoiced to the "City Agency of Port"land," which invoice has been accepted by the Aldermen. Whatever has been done by Mr. Dow, has been done under this vote of the Board of Aldermen, passed May 3, 1855, as a member of the Committee appointed by the Board, and in conjunction with the other members. He neither bought the liquors on his own account, nor paid the money for them, nor kept them in his own possession—but he acted throughout as a member of this Committee regularly appointed by the Board of Aldermen. Thus the liquors were obtained in the manner required by law, were received and taken in possession as the law provides, and for the use and benefit of the city.

The assertions of The State of Maine therefore, as far as they conflict with the above, are utterly groundless for the purchase of liquors in the original packages,

The assertions of The State of Maine therefore, as they conflict with the above, are utterly groun

But in the present state of the public mind it was natural that they should be seized hold of by those prejudiced and personally interested against the Liquor Law and made the basis of a strong excitement. Such Law and made the basis of a strong excitement. Such persons were given to understand that Mayor Dow, while enforcing the law against them and their frieads, was himself violating its provisions in buying liquors on his own account, receiving and keeping them with the intent of unlawful sale—was, in fact, assuming the business of a rumseller! This announcement, following the inflammatory accounts of seizure and outrages which had appeared for some time in that paper, was calculated to stir the discontented element of our population to a dangerous pitch. The Argus also on Saturday morning made similar assertions in too murch of the same spirit evinced by The State of Maine, and to serze Neat Dow's stock of liquors and pour them into the street."
We succeed hepe that these journals were free

We sincerely hope that these journals were free from any conscious design to bring on the fatal catastrophe of Saturday night, but in the calmness of solem conviction we must place the above published assertions in the train of events which led step by step to that catastrophe—and leave every reader to estimate their importance according to his own judgment.

Another fact must not be overlooked. The records of the Police Court show that the business of runselling is now mainly confined to our Irish population. As the enforcement of the law has narrowed the number so engaged and threatened the probable extinction of the traffic, they have begun attempted resistance to the efficers who were acting in the discharge of their duties. And Saturday foremon there were three cases of this kind before the Police Court, in which the defendents were bound over to the Supreme Court. The Irish were present in large numbers and manifested much excitement of feeling, though nothing was done to break the peace at that time.

In the afternoon immediately on the opening of the Police Court, Williams, Joshua, Stayan, and

much excitement of feeling, though nothing was done to break the peace at that time.

In the afternoon immediately on the opening of the Police Court, Royal Williams; Joshua Stevens and Alvin S. Dyer, appeared before the Court for the purpose as Mr. Williams stated of making a complaint against Mayor Dow for having liquors untawfully in his possession. They were accompanied by an officer, (Mr. Brady) and there soon appeared in the Court-room a dozen or fifteen of our citizens well known as hitter opponents of the Liquor Law. But the Judge looked into the law and satisfied himself in a moment that his duty under the circumstances was explicit and obligatory. He immediately therefore put the complainants under oath, and inquired if they could consistentiously awear that they had reason to believe and did believe that the specific liquors were kept by Mr. Dow and were "intended for sale within the State is "ciolation of the law?" They hesitated at first, but Mr. Williams having made substantially the same statements which had appeared in The State of Maine and Argus, finally said they were ready to take the requisite oath and sign the complaint, and these three men then made the solemn oath and signed the complaint.

The Judge at once proceeded to make out the war-

complaint.

The Judge at once preceded to make out the warrant. When it was finished he handed it to Deputy Marshal Ring, who was present at the time, with orders to execute it. It should here be stated that these dera to execute it. It should here be stated that these warrants have invariably been given to the City Marshal or his Deputies, in preference to other officers, because the former being on salaries make out their costs to the city instead of having them accrue, as in the case of other officers, to themselves—thus saving the amount to the City Treasury. But in this proceeding the receipt of the warrant by Officer Ring appeared to occasion a suited disconnection to the comments.

the receipt of the warrant by Officer Ring appeared to occasion a sudden disappointment to the complainants and their friends. Mr. Williams stepped forward and demanded the warrant. The Court informed him it was given in the usual manner into the hands of a competent officer who would no doubt properly attend to its execution.

Mr. Williams again demanded it, asserting his right to it as one of the complainants. He was told that he had made his complaint, taken his oath, affixed his signature, and there was no more for him to do until trial. Mr. Williams then demanded the warrant of Officer Ring, who referred the matter to the Court, and the latter made the same explanation as before. Mr. Williams then began talking in a boisterous manner, but was informed that he would be expelled from the Court-room unless he desisted. The complainants and

their friends seen quietly disappeared. Officer Ring taen went to the cellar of the City Hall, where the liquors were deposited, and took possession of them under the warrant which he now retains. He would have arrested Mayor Dow on Saturday afternoon if there had been time for trials—Mr. Williams also suggesting to the Court that ample time should be given for trial.

As soon as the officer arrived at the City Hall a As soon as the officer arrived at the City Hall a large crowd began to assemble around the building with all the demonstrations of disturbance. They were mostly Irish, and active among them were many of those who had been hanging around the court-room in the forencon. At the fact of officer Ring's having the warrant they manifested the same indignant disappointment which had been displayed by the complainants. Whether this large crowd, so made up and so assembled at that critical moment, evidences a preconcerted movement to riotously get possession of the liquors, in the event of officer Brady's executing the warrant, we leave every fair mind to decide. The facts are undeniable. Certain it is, that that body of disorderly men were there for no good and lawful purfacts are undeniable. Certain it is, that that body of disorderly men were there for no good and lawful purpose—and the fact that they assembled in so short a period of time after the warrant was issued would incicate that they must have had some previous knowledge or intimation of the proceedings. If the complainants had succeeded in placing the warrant in Mr. Brady's hands, and he had undertaken to removed the liquors, the reader can judge from the subsequent proceedings what would have been the result. As it was, the men thus assembled demanded the liquors of officer king with noisy and insolent demonstrations, although beyond the general tumult of the crowd and the boisterous threats of individuals we do not learn that there were any overt acts of violence until evening.

not learn that there were any over account of the country of the Marshal, with some six or eight of the police armed with piatols, entered the room where the liquors were stored. About \$\epsilon\$ o'clock the mob began to throw stores against the door on Congress-st., breaking out the glass in the upper part of the door. The Marshal then gave orders to the police to keep on either side of the door, so as to be out of reach of any stones that might come in and not to fire their pistols until some

the door, so as to be out of reach of any stones that might come in, and not to fire their pistols until some one should attempt to enter. In the meantime the Marshal repeatedly cautioned the mob to desist upon peril of their lives—and in the course of the evening they were ordered to disperse by the Sheriff of the County and also by the Mayor.

At length one man, who appeared to be a ringleader in the mob, came to the door swearing hortnite onliks, and using most insulting and violent language toward the police in the room. He called them "a pack of "d—d cowards," challenged them to fire, and taunted them by saving that they did not dare to fire. Then he harangued the mob, urging them to come on, assuring them that there was no danger, that the police were cowards and had only blank cartridges, and dared not fire upon them if they had. The Marshal again warred him upon peril of his life not to attempt to exter the room. But under his leadership the mob made a violent rush for the door, which, however, to enter the room. But under his leadership the mob made a violent rush for the door, which, however, proved too strong for them. The police then fired, but intentionally aimed over their heads, hoping to frighten and thus avoid the necessity of killing. This checked them for a few minutes, but the same voice was again heard rallying the mob, assuring them that nobody was hurt, that they were only blank cart-ridges, &c., and another rush was made for the door, the leader reaching in and attempting to unbar it. The police then fired with effect. One man named Robbins, as we are informed, a mate of an Eastport vessel. fell deed or mortally wounded close by the

The police then fired with effect. One man named Robbins, as we are informed, a mate of an Eastport vessel—fell dead or mortally wounded close by the door, and it is supposed he was the man who had been so busy in inciting the mob, as that voice was not again heard that evening. Of this, however, the police were not certain, as they were not able clearly to distinguish objects in the darkness and confusion. Prior, however, to this firing by the police a military company, "The Light Guards," or a portion of the company, marched through the crowd and took a position in front of the door on Congrest-st., when the mob began to pelt them with stones, and several of the soldiers were severely injured. An order was given to fire, thinking that the order itself might possibly terrify the mob. But the order was not executed, and the company finally retired to their armory, somewhat in confusion.

The "Rifle Guards" were then called upon and The "Ride Guards" were then called upon and promptly responded to the call. Mayor Dow, with Aldermen Carleion and Brooks (the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen), put himself at their head; they marched into the armory of the Light Guards and took their guns (as their rides were without bayonets), secured some cartridges, and then marched down through the erowd and into the room through the door on Middlesst. Orders were then given for them to fire through the door on Congresset, in squade of four. This order was executed, with what effect we are not able definitely to state—but the report is that one man (an Irishman) was killed and some six or seven wounded more or less severely.—A few rounds, however, sufficed to drive the mob from the door, and gradually, at about 12 o'clock, the mob A few rounds, however, sufficed to drive the mob from the door, and gradually, at about 12 o'clock, the mob dispersed—leaving the police, the military, and cily anthorities in quiet pessession of the room, with the proud consciousness that they had nobly discharged their duty and that haw and order had prevailed against a lawless mob—a mob, too, gotica up entirely without cause or provocation and as despicable in all its features as any that ever assembled on the face of the earth! The runseller would force every citizen who may need spirituous liquers in sickness or for any proper purpose, to either purchase of him at his low groggery or to be compelled to do without them. Hence the hitter opposition of every runseller to a "City Agency"—a feeling which is generally manifested also by all rum sympathizers and bitter opponents of the liquor law. And, as we have before said, the traffic in this city being now confined almost exclusively to the Irish population, this feeling is strongest and most violent with them. They form the neaclus around which it all fined almost exclusively to the Irish population, this feeling is strongest and most violent with them. They form the neuclus around which it all centers. The ignorance and excitable character of many of them render them easy dupes of the more designing, and ready to be pushed forward into any scene of violence in opposition to law and order—and in this they scene banded together in large numbers, acting with a deficult air that would indicate a consciousness of being at least indirectly upheld and coantenanced by some authority which they consider a "higher pow"er" than the law of the land. It remains to be seen whether this spirit of lawless violence among the ignorant and brutal, thus appealed to by the designing, the unprincipled and reckiess, shall reign triumphant in our midst, or whether law and order shall prevail, and our authorities be protected in enforcing the laws of the State. There can be but one answer. Whatever may be men's opinions or sympathies on the subject of the liquor law, the principle of self-preservation must lead all considerate citizers to frown upon the mob spirit which was manifested on this occasion.

It is due to Mayor Dow, the Marshal, his deputies and the policemen, and also to our High Sheriff, to say the the cell agree processed for the food of the contraction of the

It is due to Mayor Dow, the Marshal, his deputies and the policemen, and also to our High Sheriff, to say that they all acted promptly, fearlessly and judiciously in the discharge of their duties on this occasion. Considering the short time they had to make preparation, they all acted most efficiently, and every good citizen has reason to rejoice that their efforts were finally crowned with success. The company of Kitle Guards too will not be forgotten. They acted nobly and bravely, and they will have as their reward not only the groud consciousness of having done their duty in the good cause of upholding the laws and preserving the peace of the city but the clear and unmistakable indications of the approbation of the great majority of indications of the approbation of the great unjority of their fellow-citizens—of all, in fact, whose good opinion may be desirable.

CARELESSNESS OF POST-OFFICE FORTERS.

From The Rockville (Conn.) Gazette, May 31.

We gave our readers a week or two since a few facts concerning the loss of certain letters intrusted to the care of Uncle Sam's officials, which letters, after traveling some underground mail route, were fished out from a pile of waste paper purchased at the Boston Post-Office. We have since learned a few more interesting facts, which will be particularly interesting to those who wish to send money or articles of value through our mails. We would remark in the outset that this statement which we here make is true in through our mans. We would remark in the ourset that this statement which we here make is true in every particular, and we challenge a contradiction, let it come from what source it may. We might if it was necessary mention names and places more fully, but as they are a matter of comparatively little consequence we have through special request suppressed them.

them.

There are in this town two establishments for the There are in this town two establishments for the manufacture of paper, and like all other paper mills purchase from time to time bales of waste paper to be converted into paip for the manufacture of their goods. One of these mills—and for anght we know both—frequently obtain their material at the principal post-offices, where large masses necessarily collect, and among this rubbish are found many letters of importance and much value. Some likes of the number of ctirces, where large masses becessarily collect, and among this rubbish are found many letters of importance and much value. Some idea of the number of letters thus disposed of by our careful (!) Postmasters may be obtained from the fact that more than two thousand letters of various descriptions have been thus received at one of our mills during the last two years! The public documents of our Congressmen contribute their share also, and it may be interesting for them to know that more than five hundred documents mailed by one Member of Congress were received at one time and from the same post-office.

Among these letters are a great many written by business men, and of much consequence to their proper owners. They came from all sections of the country, quite a number mailed at California and some foreign letters. On a large majority of these letters the jostage had been prepaid, so that the notion that a prepaid letter is more likely to be safely carried to its right destination is at once shown to be incorrect by the starting fact revealed by these "lost letters."

We have said that among these letters were some of

much value. Now, in support of this assertion, we would state a few particular cases. Among a lot of paper purchased at the New-York City Post-Office was one letter mailed at California, directed to a gentleman in New-York, which contained a check for \$105. The proprietor of the mill remitted the letter to the Postmaster at New-York, requesting him to be careful enough not to lose it again, but torward it to its proper owner. Also from a quantity of paper purchased at the Post-Office at Springfield, Mass., was a letter containing \$16 in bank notes. The person by whom it was written was notified, and he replied by return of mail, giving a correct description of the letter and its contents, and a check was sent him for the amount. Out of seven or eight sacks from the Post-Office, Providence, Rhode Island, about haif a bushel of letters were found, and among them one containing money and insurance papers of value. A lot of paper from the Hartford Post-Office contained, among other things, a letter finded at Pittsfield, Mass., directed to a firm in Hartford, which contained a check for \$30.

And we might in this manner mention many other similar cases, but enough is here told to arouse the indignation of any same person. It is but justice to the gentlemanly proprietor of the mill in question to state that in each of the above mentioned and in many other instances where money has been found the amount has been forwarded to its rightful owner; but in some instances his endeavors to return the property have from various causes proved ineffectual. For instance, we have now in our possession a letter written by W. H. Rijenbary, No. 88 East Twenty-eighth-st., New-York City, and mailed at that office, loclosing five dollars to his wife, Mrs. D. L. Ripenbary, Danville, Warren County, N. Y. This letter we besieve was recently received at the mill among a quantity of waste paper from the New-York Post-Office. Mr. R. was written

ceived at the mill among a quantity of waste paper from the New-York Post-Office. Mr. R. was written to in relation to the matter, but whether this letter shared the same fade as his or from some other cause we cannot state, but at any rate nothing has been

beard from him.

The lovers' missives, too, upon which so much care The lovers' missives, too, upon which so much care and pains have been expended, are here found among the cast off rubbish received from the Post-Offices we have mentioned, and a sample of one of these is now lying on our table. It is a very handsome valentine, neatly folded, mailed at Loston and sent to Miss.—Well, we came housestly by it, and yet the person to whem it was addressed never saw or perhaps heard of t. Other little articles of small value, except as takens of friendship, are found in this great maw from which we have taken two very pretty stamped collar patterns which were also mailed by a lady at Boston; but instead of being delivered to the person for whom they were intended, were packed off to our receptacle for waste paper, which is indeed a dead letter onice on no small scale.

Those letters containing money are seemingly of more consequence than the others, but in fact they are

more consequence than the others, but in fact they are of less real value than the numerous "home letters' written by arxious relatives and friends, communicating intelligence of great importance, and in many instances referring to sickness and other misfortances. Who can estimate in dollars and cents the trouble, anxiety and disappointment which have thus been ansed by the gross carelessness (not to use a stronger erm) of our Post-Office officials?

HON. THOMAS CORWIN IN CINCINNATI.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE MECHANICS'

INSTITUTE. From The Cincinnati Gazette, June 2.

Before commencing to read his address, Mr. Corwin stated that this was the first time in his fife that he had ever attempted to put upon paper a public speech. His time (as most of his hearers knew) had been too His time (es most of his hearers knew) had been too nuch engressed with other subjects to enable him to talk without preparation on the great mechanical improvements of the age, and since his engagement to speak here the duties of an arduous profession had left him little time to beat out his pin's head of gold into a broad leaf. He would therefore offer only a few plain thoughts in plain, familiar language.

He related an anecdote of a physiolog ist who, having studied the anatomy and economy of man, came to the conclusion that as the liver secreted oil, so the brain secreted thought; and in his ardent pursuit of

ing stadied the dialony and centality of the conclusion that as the liver secreted oil, so the brain secreted thought; and in his ardent pursuit of this idea this philosopher proposed to a poor parish not able to pay a live preacher to farmish them a machine with a working brain, and agreed that this leather pursue should reason upon Scripture as well as most country pursons did.

In surveying the machinery in the Institute it had occurred to him that if it were proposed to these ingenious workers in wood and iron to build an orator, that one might be furnished by the next Annual Fair. [Laughter]. This excited their laughter, but he had heard speeches that passed very well from very leather-headed sort of men [Applause]. When he contemplated these machines, performing for man in one hour what once took days and weeks—how, by this vast saving, time was left him for the improvement of his faculities and the perfection of his soul, when he regarded the wonders of science, and remembered that garded the wonders of science, and remembered that they ceased not with time, a wonder arose that checked all speech, and a silence followed in the human soul that did not like to be disturbed with the jurgon of

But the world had advanced in other things besides mechinery. If any one doubted that there had been pregress in the condition of the human race, he had progress in the constition of the limital race, he had only to lock at the past to be convinced that the poor stupid animal man, having been at school for 6,000 years, had at last learned a thing or two.

One of the things that he had learned was, that it

through them with bullets [Applause].

through them with buildets (Applause).

The meral progress of the world could be shown by past history. King David was the best and greatest nan of his time. He remarked that in alluding to characters in Scripture he spoke of them as historical merely, and did not wish to be regarded as treating them in a trifling or irreverent manner. But if David were, in the year of Grace 1855, a citizen of Hamilton Convix although he was the Lord's annionet, he were, in the year of Grace 1855, a citizen of Hamilton County, although he was the Lord's annoiated, he denoted whether the Whig or Democratic parties (if such things were in existence new-a-days,) or the Know Nothings, or that other sect called the Sag-Nichts even, would bring out the name of David as candidate for the Presidency, they would say, "It won't do to bring David up. Won't the opposition presses get hold of that case of Urish? And if they do what shall we say? No, we must have Marcy or Douglas." And David would be withdrawn for want of a good moral character.

oral character. He also all ided to Jacob and Laban, and to the will of Isaac, and said he never looked at a black-eyd woman that he was not reminded of that designing woman Rebecca, and of Jacob who bored the head of

Holofernes (!) with a tenpenny nail.

Noah, spared for his goodness, would if he were
now in Ohio be arrested under the liquor law. The old Commodore had got drunk on the first wine he made from the first vineyard he planted, and from the conduct of his children it was evident that they had never been sent to Sunday-school.

The people of those periods had not yet learned to incorporate into their daily walk and conversation the great moral maxim: "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you," and these for instances.

"that they should do to you;" and these few instances served to show that in the progress of the human race in time there had also been advancements in other

respects.

But the greater progress had been in physical matters; in merals and jurisprudence there were yet Herculean labors to be performed.

culcan labors to be performed.

Two millions of people—the population of Ohio—paid seven millions of taxes, and of this five or six millions were expended for police purposes—for the assurance that the man who lies down to sleep may rise up with the same head he wore yesterday. Notwithstanding this, many active young men of this age seemed to be expecting the millenium—some even thought it had airendy come [Laughter]. He remembered the day when he had expected it, aye, when he thought if he only had what his friends on the other side of the river called a "fair shake," he could bring it about himself. On this subject of inxation he spoke at considerable

After alluding to the present struggle in Europe he speke of the peculiar duties of Western men an

America would, by the laws of natural increase, con-tain five times as many people as were now on the five times as many people as were now on the call, whole earth; the sets of this generation Wemen.

It had been estimated that in four hundred years would affect the destiny of that great people, and the efforts of this Institute would not be lost.

When Alexander and Casar were forgotten, their

battle grounds covered with straw and surned into wheat-fields, then the mechanics of Ciacinnati might be remembered, and the effect of their labors and genius would certainly be felt.

REMOVAL OF ORAHA INDIANS.—On Wedne RIMOVAL OF OMAHA INDIANS.—On Wednesday last, the remnant of that once powerful tribe of red mee, the Comahas, bid adieu to their old homes, familiar haants, and the sacred graves of their kindred, who have gone to the invisible hunting-ground, to go to their new bome to the Northward. The scene of parting from their village is described by one who witnessed it as extremely pathetic and interesting. Major Hepner with Logan Fontanelle, accompanied the tribe, who are to receive \$20,000 upon their arrival at Blackbird Hills, the place they have selected for their future home. It is a matter of surprise to us why this tribe has not been removed to a more distant point, where the habitations of the pale faces would not in a few years surround them, requiring a new removal. Howemuchround them, requiring a new removal. Howemuch-soever sympathy we have with the Indians, we are convinced that they cannot mingle with the whites without hastening their abasement and final extinc-tion. [Council Bluffs Bugle, May 22.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Meredith Bridge (N. H.), May 30.-Fruit trees are ust now in fall blossom.

Peterboro' (N. H.), May 30 .- The Transcript says: The scarcity and high price of provisions have induced everybody that owns a foot of land to plant it this Spring. Apple trees in this section are all covered with blossoms. The prospect for fruit is unusually flattering."

The Herald of Newburyport, Mass., gives the folowing list of prices of food, May 28:

lowing list of prices of food, May 28:

BEST-Roseting pieces P B, 12016c.; corned, 10012c.; rump steak, 16019c. Poak-Roseting pieces, 12014c.; corned, 11c. Veat-Hind quarters, 9010c.; fore quarters, 600c.

LAME-Quarter, 91 25. MULTON 1 9 B. TRIPE 10c. P B. HAMS 12014c. P B. TRIKEYS 1 9 B. CHICKES 17020c.

P B. BUTTER-New the 50000c.; old the 3000cc; hump, 5 300c. CHESSE 17010c. P B. EGGS 17c. P doesn. Fish-Baillat, 7c.; cod. 2100cc; loboters, 400c. P B. Paravors P last, 91 2002 1 20. AFPLES P bush, \$1 300 \$1 25. Green Pers P bush, \$2 300 \$1 25. ASPARAGUS 10c. P bunch. Flour, \$14 a burrel.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle predicts the price of flour after harvest at \$6.

Montgomery, (Ala.) May 28.-The general opinion here is that our prospects of a good crop in this State are fair, notwithstanding the drouth in some sections. In some parts of the State however, until crops grow, there will be suffering for food among the poor class of inhabitants which abound in all the southern States-They are naturally improvident, and dependent upon large planters for corn when their own runs out, and this year, owing to the drouth last summer, there is no corn for sale, and it is difficult to see how such people are to live.

Chattancoga, (Tenn.) May 25 .- Wheat is nearly ripe and good in this section. Corn needs rain. Oats will be very short. It has been a very dry spring.

Greentlero', (N. C.) May 27.—We have abundant rains and blessed prospects for farmers.

Dansville, (N. Y.) May 29 .- There never has been so great a breadth of ground planted as this season. Bucks. (Penn.) May 28.—'It was mecommonly dr brie during the past month, but since the present on came in we have had moderate rains about ever week, and although they have been cold ones yet year week, and although they have condition. Of the early grasses Clover will be an extraordinary light crop. Later kinds, such as Timothy, seem to be well set and promising. Wheat, some fields on good farms which had been pur in well, look like making a full crop; but to a majerity of instances this 'staff of life' looks unprepitions. The effects of the Hessian fly is becoming prepitious. The effects of the Hessian fly is becoming more and more conspicuous, and in the middle and lower sections of our, county there will probably be considerably less than an average crop. The weather has been too dry and too cold, entirely so, for Indian Corn. It was a long time in getting up and what shows above ground has been much injured by worms. It seems quite unfavorable for it in the beginning; how it will come out remains to be seen. In Delaware State a great many farmers have been under the nocessity of planting their fields over again the second time, the first planting having been wholly destroyed by the worms.

[The thermometrical error spoken of by our corresponding was one of those typographical ones that will

spendent was one of those typographical ones that will happen in spite of ail care. We certainly did not mean to say that the thermometer at Galena was

460 below 0" in May.] THE WHEAT CHOP IN MICHIGAS.-A letter from Kalamazoo, May 25, printed in The Detroit Demo-

Crops of all kinds, save only wheat, are full of hope and promise. Early sawed outs look well; corn is torcing its way toward the light. The papers for is forcing its way toward the light. The papers for several weeks past have given assurance of an abundant wheat crop in prospect. We have ardently hoped that it might be even so and that this vicinity might be the only exception; but alsa! more distant complainings assure us that we are not the only whoat-growers who will have to buy bread and seed for the next season. What the insect left has fail the winter well high killed, and what passed through both ordeals is now at the mercy of the insect again this spring, and from present prospects they will finish their work this time. Many wheat fields have been plowed and planted to corn and other crops. Fruit promises an abundant crop, except where the severity of whater has killed the reach. Good horses are worth \$100 to \$1.50. Oxen bring \$100 to \$150 per team; cows \$30 to \$40. Steep can be had for less than their wintering has cost.

Stergis, (Mich.) May 26, 1855.—Wheat is being all Sterges, (Mich.) May 26, 1855.—Wheat is being all destroyed by the fly. People are plowing up their

fields and planting them with corn, &c. The liquer law is being enforced here by arresting drunkards and fining them and the persons who sell

INDIANA .- The news from the different parts of the State of the condition of the coming crops is still favorable. Some complaints are made of dry weather in a few districts, but the great majority represent the respect as never so good as now.

The following letter to THE TRIBUSE upon the same subject does not give so flattering a picture as we have heretofore locked upon from Michigan:

Emmett, Calboun County, Mich., May 28, 1855.—I

would ask you to urge every farmer to plant still " ore more acre," and let that acre be all the ground for which he can get the seed-be it buckwheat or root Caiheun County and part of St. Joseph, and I am sure that the wheat will not average five bushels per acre. There is a great deal of wheat in these two counties that will not pay for harvesting. The Hessian fly, which worked in wheat last Fall, has come again with redoubled forces. Some wheat that looked fair two weeks ago will not pay for cutting. A large farmer in his neighborhood told me that he would take for his rop of wheat less than one-half what he asked two weeks ago. If the crops look in all the wheat-growing arts of our country as they do here, and that tian war" continues in the old country, nothing can save us from the near approach of a famine. Grain of every kind and ment too must for the coming year demand famine prices, and all the root crops that can yet be sown this season should be sown for the purpose of fattening stock. Urge farmers to give attention to raising root crops. Fruit prospects first-

ate.

J. Baker.

THE BOSTON LOBSTER CROP - The Newport News states: "There are consumed annually in and around Boston about 700,000 lobsters, the prime cost of which is some \$80 per thousand. This figures up the snug sum of \$56,000. About 500,000 of these lobsters are brought from the State of Maine, and the remaining 200,000 are taken from Massachusetts Bay. Nearly 700 men are engaged in taking the fish, and some 800 tuns of shipping are engaged to bring them to Boston, exclusive of what are brought by other conveyances."

THE GROWING WHEAT.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP .- Hillsdale, May 29 .- Our respect of a wheat crep is much blighted. The fly sweeping whole fields.

Saginaw, May 28 .- The wheat crop in all the north part of the State gives great premise. Dexter, May 29 .- Our prospect is gloomy. The fly is in all the fields.

Centreville, May 28 .- Our crop is being destroyed as fast as myriads of flies can do it. Barry County, May 28 .- The fly has not yet done

any damage here. The wheat crop looks remarkably Marshall, May 30 .- We have nothing but deplora-

ble accounts from every farmer about the fly in wheat n this section. WHEAT IN GEORGIA .- The Macon Journal of May

"When has matured and been cut under the most favorable circumstances. In quantity it is a good average crop, very plump and heavy, and of superior quality. We heard of some being ground two weeks since and yielding excellent flour. Rains have recently been quite general and with the exception of a few cry sections the corn crop is quite promising. Spring outs have suffered considerably, but those sown in the Fall will produce a fair crop."

New flour will soon be in market in Macon.

WHEAT IN KENTEGEN.—The army warm has made.

WHEAT IS KENTUCKY .- The army-worm has made its appearance in several counties, but too late to do any damage. The worms have stripped many fields of

blades, but the heads remain full of grain. The Shelly County News says the crop will be the best one in fifteen years.

PREVENTING WEEVIL IN STORED GRAIN,-Mr. Ed-

ried from floor to floor of a warehouse in such a manner that every particle is brought in contact with the air and kept in motion, thus preventing injury from confined air and inert contact of the particles with each other, which not only prevents mustiness but the weevil, which are only developed in masses of grain perfectly inert, and generally in the very center of the pile, away from all influence of atmospheric air. Mr. Warren says:

warren says:

"Every description of vegetable seeds, although they may be kiln-dried and tied up in paper, will in time produce weevil. The production of worms, weevil or moths, in the decomposition of vegetable substances, is even at the present day involved in mystery. A new warehouse stored with wheat or corn freshly thrashed, will not discover one weevil fly till the grain by bad management has been allowed to breed them. I have seen bins of wheat about twenty feet deep, in which the grain near the top had very little appearance of weevil. About the center of the bin the wheat was slimost alive with weevil, and continued so to the bottom. This wheat was warehoused in Winter, when the flies were either dead or torpid, and it was impossible that they could get down fifteen or itsenty feet through the wheat to deposit their eggs, one weevil fly being as large as three kernels of wheat. Indien corn is still more susceptible of injury by bad keeping than wheat. There are millions of bushels of corn sold for distillation after it has become so but through the present system of warehousing as to be unfit for anything else. A large portion of it is decomposed or actually rotten. Distillers say they can make good whisky out of corn which hogs refuse to cent. They can of course make whisky out of such, but you might as well expect good soup from putrid ment as good whisky from rotten corn or that which has contracted the weevil disease. Whisky distilled meat as good whisky from rotten corn or that which has contracted the weevil disease. Whisky distilled from such corn should not be called 'corn cordial'

nt 'spirit of weevil.' "
We suggest that as a new and appropriate name of the article. Mr. Warren and many other respectable gentlemen of Ohio are satisfied that the plan of shiftng grain is a complete preventive of weevil, which insect destroys millions of bushels of wheat and corn

ILLINOIS PRAIRIE FARMING.-A gentleman informs us that he recently passed over the Rock Island Railroad, and saw in one spot eleven prairie-breaking plows, each drawn by three yoke of oxen, turning over sods a mile in length. He was inf-rmed by the Superin-tendent that the land belonged to a "half-breed" called Captain Jack. The road was fenced this Spring, at which Capt. Jack expressed his satisfaction: because," said he, "now I will plant me a bit of corn." So he put sixty-six oxen to work getting the ground ready to plant, in one piece, ifficen hundred neres of Indiak corn. That is one of the "one more "acres" that will be planted the present season.

A sod-crop of corn requires no tilling, and usually produces about twenty bushels per acre. A section of and at that will yield 12,800 bushels. It would take the eleven plows about forty days to break up a section (6:0 acres), at the usual rate of an acre and a half or a little overper day. The seed-corn is dropped in the furrow and sprouts up between the sods, or by cutting a hole with an axe, spade, chisel or sharp stick, in the furrow slice.

A crop of corn is often followed in the Fall by a erop of Wheat, without disturbing the farrows.

A FAITHLES WIFE.—There was quite an excitement created at one of our hotels a day or two since in consequence of a gentleman from Reading, Pa., finding his wife in company with another man. It appears that the husband had been from home for seme time on a business four, and had written to his wife to meet him in this city, where he would be at a certain time. He reached Baltimore a day or two before he expected to also so, and the wife anticipating a

certain time. He reache a Baltimore a day or two before he expected to do so, and the wife anticipating a day or two of pleasure before his arrival, left her home in the company of a friend, who was to act as a protector until the arrival of the husband.

Both arrived at the same hotel without the knowledge of each other, and the wife took ledgings under another name. There was another gentleman from Reading stopping at the same house who saw the truant wife, and meeting the husband inquired after the health of Mrs. F., when he was told by the husband the was the grant with the was stopping a rived. He was the loadih of Mrs. F., when he was told by the hus-band that he was there awaiting her arrival. He was then surprised to learn for the first time that she was then in the city and stopping at the same house with himself. An inquiry was at once made, and it was also discovered that the was in the house, and that she was in the same room with her pretended pro-tecter. He immediately went to the owner, and gain-ing nomission found that they were there as man and wife.

ing nonzeron found that they were here as than all wife.

Instead of inflicting merited punishment upon the wretch who thus reshed him of happiness, he contented himself with seeing them turned out of the house, and relinquishing all claims to her. We understand that the injured husband is a man of abundant means and was devoted in his attentions to the folse creature who had trifled with his atomitions to the folse creature who had trifled with his honor and affections. She is raid to be ayoung woman of prepossessing appearance and of good family, and that the fact of ter infibicity has been marked known to her aged parents. They had been marked but a short time, and the husband anticipated to himself a life of unalloyed happiness.

[Balt. American, June 4.]

Alleged Case of Septertos—During the last few enys much ex itement huspievailed at Pittsburgh.

crops. Crops in this part of Michigan have a very few engamuch ex itement has prevailed at Pittaburgh in consequence of an alleged attempt of Mr. Jeremiah few only much ex itement, has prevailed at Pittaburgh in consequence of an alleged alternate of Mr. Jeremah, Mr. Kithen of Philadelphia to shoot his brother in-law, Mr. Isane Craig, of Alleghany City, Pa., against whom he preferred a scrious charge. The Pittaburgh Dispetch has the following version of the affair: Mr. Craig, a few years ago married a daughter of Chambers McKibben, Essa, at one time postmaster in this city, and since (with his son) proprietor of the Morchanta Hotel, Philadelplia. In November last another daughter of Mr. McKibben (a deaf and damb girt) was on a visit to her sister in Alieghany, for a month, after which she returned home. Last week it was excertained that she had been for some months excrebe, and on being questioned she charged her his berim-law with being her seducer. Her father and brother immediately came here, removed Mrs. Craig to the residence of her aunt at bewickly daring her husband's absence, and on meeting him on their return the shooting affair alluded to came off. Since then McKibben has instanted a civil action against Craig for seduction, ciniming twenty thousand dollars danages, upon which Mr. Craig (on Tuesday affornco) surrendered himself to the Sheriff without tendering bail, and now remains in custody. It is due to the accused to state that he deafes the guilt imputed to him, and alleges that he was in search of the Mesers. McKibben to make the same statement to them when attacked. The whole case, owing in a great degree to the social position of all the parties, has created a great excitement in the community, at d a deep feeling against the accused.

EAFE.—On the 11th of May, Alexander Massie, Jr., RAFE .- On the 11th of May, Alexander Massie, Jr.

and another man committed rape on a little girl in atticlorough, Mess. The girl was 15 years old, occarents of high respectability, and the revolting des-caused great excitement in that small manufacturing caused great excitement in that small manufacturing village. The other man was immediately arrested and put in jail, but Massie escaped out of the State to Pawtucket, 12 miles distant, and kept secreted till the next Tuesday night, when he walked to Boston, and took the first train of cars Wednesday morning for Manchester, N. H., where his brother-in-law resistes. He remained here with him till Thursday aftersoon, when this brother-in-law carried him to Hooksett in season to take the 2 o'clock train up. His money gave out by the time he got to Rouse's Point, and he walked the remaineder of the way, arriving, as he says, at Montreal at 10 o'clock Friday night. The secondrel was pursued to Montreal and captured by an officer from Massachusetts, who brought him back to Attleborough, where he was examined on the 30th uit.

RUM, LOVE AND DEATH.—The Lafayette (Ind.)

borough, where he was examined on the 30th ult.

RUM, LOVE AND DEATH.—The Lafayette (Ind.)
American of the 30th, says: At Logansport, on Friday evening last, about dask, Spencer Davis, a young
man about twenty-five years old, nephew of the late
General Tixton, blew his brains out with a pistol
loaded with seven buckshot. He was a printer, and
worked in the office of The Pharos; had for some time
past been adacted to hard drinking. He had been
endeavering to pay his addresses to a young lady
named Baldwin, who resides on the island in
the Wabash, by whom his suit was rejected.
On Friday evening he went to the gate of the house
and called the young lady, saying he wished to bid
her good-by as he was going away. Upon coming
out she perceived a pistol in his hand, which he was
attampting to conceal behind him. She immediately her good-by as he was going away. Upon coming out she perceived a pistol in his hand, which he was attempting to conceal behind him. She immediately ran into the house in great alarm, fastened the door and sent a boy through a back window for her father, who soon anived and found Davis sitting upon the porch. As he entered the gate Davis rose up, and Mr. Baldwin perceiving a pistol in his hand, which he was in the act of raising, said to him. "Davis, don't harm me." Davis replied, "No, Baldwin, I wouldn't harm a hair of your head," and immediately discharged the pistol into his own right temple. He fell, bleeding copiculty, with a horrid wound in the head, out of which the brairs immediately oozed, but nevertheless he lived for several hours.

The Banger (Me.) Journal says that on Friday.

The Banger (Me) Journal says that on Friday, June 1, at Basin Mills, four men started in a boat on a ward Warren of Sandusky, O., has invented a self-acting shifting apparatas, by which the grain is car

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. TUESDAY, June 5-Ald. BARRER, President, in the

chair, and a quorum present.

Petitions Referred—Of Anthony Mathews and He others, residents of Yorkville, for reduction of farm and for better regulations on the Second, Third and Fourth-av. Railroads; of sundry persons for remission

of tex.

Reports Concurred in—To change the grade of Fifty-fourth-st., between Fifth and Sixth-avs.; to provide a location for Hose Co. No. 4; to grant additional room to Engine Co. No. 16; to carb and gather and flag Forty-sinth-st., from Third to Sixth-avs.; to flag sidewalks in Third-av., from Forty-fourth to Sixty-first st.

first st.

Folice Justices—A report was adopted assigning the Police Justices at the various Police Courts as follows:
Justices Welsh and Connolly for the First District Court, (Halls of Justice,) Davison and Pearcey at the Second District, Brennan and Wood at the Third District Court, and Bogart at the new Police Court, corner (Fisher with the Court, with the Court, with the Court, with the court Ninthey).

triet Court, and Bogart at the new Police Court, corner of Eighty-sixth-st, and Ninth-av.

The Union Ferrics—The Report of the Committee on Ferries in favor of directing the Union Ferry Company to run a boat on the Catharine Ferry every 10 minutes to 9 o'clock P. M., and every hour from that time until 4 o'clock A. M.

Ald. Howard offered a resolution to compel Home Companies to carry not less than nine lengths of home.

An ineffectual attempt was made to take up the mat-

An inchectual stiempt was made to take up the matter of paving the Bowery with square block pavement, but it was laid on the table.

Ald Baino offered a resolution to the effect that
heresfier all Fire Companies located in the First, Secend, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth
Fire Districts do duty only in two Districts unless in
case of a general alarm or otherwise directed by the
Chief Engineer.

case of a general alaim or otherwise directed by the Chief Engineer.

On motion of Ald. Howard the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer.

The Reynolds Contract—On motion, the Reynolds Contract was called up. The Board of Councilman had passed a resolution to purchase from Mr. Reynolds Barren island and all the appurtenances belonging to the ex-contractor for the sum of \$46,000, and convey the same to New-York.

After some debate Ald. Lond moved a resolution to the effect that the City Inspector be soked if he had advertised the contract in accordance with the ordinance of this Board—and that the matter lay on the table until the reply of the City Inspector is received.

Ald. Howard moved the previous question, and so the vote being put, the Board concurred with the Courcilmen.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
TUESDAY, June 5.—D. D. CONOVER, Esq., President, in the chair.

Petitions Referred.—By Mr. MATHER—Of Managers of House of Kefage for an increase of annual donation, to be \$8,000 instead of \$4,000.

By Mr. Tructow—Of Silas Sutton and others for a sewer in Fifth-st, between Bowery and Second-av, and in Second-av, between Fifth and Sixth-sts.

By Mr. PINCANKY—Of James R. Quirk and others to have sidewalk on north side of Tenth-st., from Dry Dock to Avenue C. flagged.

Dock to Avenue C, flagged.

By Mr. Holden—Of Hook and Ladder Company
No. 3 to have repairs to their house.

By Mr. Coleman—Of Seaman Lowerre and others
for a sewer in Spring-st., from Macdougal-st. to the

By same-Of J. Cram and others to have the carriage-way in Laurens-et., from Canal to Prince, re-

paired.

By Mr. RAULCH—From Assistant Engineers for an increase of salary of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department "to an amount adequate to the duties of the

partment "to an amount adequate to the duties of the "office."

By Mr. McCaulli.—Of S. Thompson and 109 other inhabitants of Yorkville for better regulations of the management and reduction of fare on Second, Third, and Fourth av. Railroads.

By Mr. Webber—Of members of Engine Company No. 12 to have a suitable building erected on rear of the lot adjoining their house to place a fire alarm bell in place of the present delapidated building.

By Mr. Marox—Of sundry persons that Sixth and Eight-av. Railroad Companies be required to complete the track to Broadway and St. Paul's Church, Resolutions—By Mr. Pinckney—That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies report if he has advertised for proposals for removing bell-tower in Twenty-second st., and if so why he has not returned the same to the Common Council. Adopted.

By Mr. Marues—That the Controller draw his

the same to the Common Council. Adopted.

By Mr. Martine—That the Contreller draw his warrent in favor of Banks, Gould & Co. for the sum of \$657 in full for balance on 1,000 copies of the Laws of the State. To Committee of the Whole.

By Mr. Council and Prince-st. be repaired from McDougolet, to Laurens-st. Adopted.

Committee of the Whole.—The Board then wort into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mason in the chair, and took into consideration various papers which had been previously presented to it.

The Board rose and reported in favor of adopting 49 papers named, without amendment—that they had passed over the papers in relation to prohibiting sale of liquor in buildings leased by the Corporation, the market ordinance in regard to sale of meat, graveling One Hundred and Twenty-soventh-st., paying McSpedon & Baker for printing charter, majority and ninority reports in relation to fish-cars, and the report relative to Latting Monument, and sidewalks round the Park. Accepted and papers ordered to a third codies.

the Park. Accepted and papers ordered to a third ending.

Petitions, &c.—By Mr. H. SMITH—Of A. Whedea
and others for the widening of pier No. 3 East River.
To Committee on Wherves, &c.

and tower in Thirteenth-st., near Fourtk-av. To Com-

Resolutions—By Mr. Carllet.—Preamble, stating that the Harlem Railroad Co, has erected a tuned over Fourth-av. from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth-at. without any authority; with resolution that the Company remove said tuned from north line of Thirty-ninth-st. to north line of Fortieth-at. forthwith. To Committee on Streets. By Mr. CLANCY-That the Committee on Streets

By Mr. Clascy—That the Committee on Streets report on or before Monday evening in relation to contract with Smith, Sickle & Co., for cleaning the streets with their patent machines. Adopted.

From Board of Aldermea—Resolutions that hereafter all Hose Companies shall carry not less than nine lengths of Hose. Concurred in.

Amending resolution of this Board appropriating \$5,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July by making the sum \$3,000. This Board adhered to its original resolution, and appointed Messrs. Wandel, Haswell and Pinckney, a Committee of Conference.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon at 5 o clock.

NATIONAL ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIA-TION.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association was held yesterday morning at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, at 104 o'clock. Prof. BURSHAM of Worcester, Mass., President of the

Association, took the chair and declared the meeting In the absence of the Secretary Dr. Jouns, one of

the Vice-Presidents, was elected Secretary pro tem. The PRESIDENT said that the subscriptions of the members had been hitherto nearly expended in the ex-penses of the annual meetings and in the publication of rejorts. A small amount however remained in the hands of the Treasurer.

Dr. Beech, author of the American Reformed Medi-

bands of the Treasurer.

Dr. Berch, author of the American Reformed Medical Practice, related his experience in traveling in Farope, where he visited many Hospitals near Dassedorf, on the Rhine, and other Institutions. He maied the experience of Friesenitz at Graefenburg, whom he visited. Pressnitze applied the same principle which he had found successful in diseases of the horse to the diseases of the human frame. Pricesuits had suffered some persecution at first. He was brought up for malpractice before a Judge, who allowed his to bring one of his patients as a winesse. He brought forward a man who had been cured of gout, who testified that the allopathic doctor had deprived him of his money, while Priesenitz had robbed him of all secessity for the doctor. The Judge replied: "If that the case, Priesenitz, then go shead." Since then the author of the Water-cure system had gone on unmolested, and had had thousants of patients in his Institutions to whom he applied about twenty different kinds of baths. The Doctatien went on to state that after visiting numerous other institutions in Europe he returned to London, when he had the plates for his work on Medical Reformer graved. The progress of the reform in medical econe was of the most marked character. Pablic opinion had forced the medical profession to abadic within the last few years, to a great extent, the medical profession going abead of him some of these reforms. He regarded it as of he first importance that the reform practiciouses of American house of these reforms. He regarded it as of he first importance that the reform practiciouses of American house of the cash of the people.

The Committee on cominations, consisting of Dependent.

The Committee on commissions, con Keily of Mass., Dr. Burr of Conn., Dr. Mainche New-York City, Dr. Crandell of Pa., Dr. Wilcot Vt., Dr. Stokesbury of Georgia, Dr. Morrow of Teas Dr. Van Doren and Dr. Smith of New-York City, the